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COUNTY COUNCIL OF BERWICK.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition
of the County

BY

ANDREW A. MCWHAN,

M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

YEAR 1932.

DUNS:

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*To the Department of Health for Scotland and to
the County Council of Berwick.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In conformity with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 53, the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 15, and the Regulations of the Scottish Department of Health, I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health, Vital Statistics, and General Sanitary Conditions of the County of Berwick for the year 1932; also Reports by the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors.

I am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. McWHAN.

County Offices,

Duns,

31st August, 1933.

LIST OF STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Officer—

ANDREW ALEXANDER McWHAN, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*John Coupland.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector—*George Mark.

*Health Visitors—*Jeanie McIntosh,
Agnes Hardie Tait.

*Clerks—*Margaret Turner,
Jean Walker.

*Gordon Hospital—*Physician, John Young, M.B., C.M.
Matron, Mary Ewing.
Sister, Jessie Duthie.

*Consulting Surgeon—*Walter Mercer, M.B., F.R.C.S.

*Consulting Oculist—*William George Sym, M.D.

*Consulting Aurist—*John Davis Lithgow, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.

*Consulting Medico Psychologist—*Patrick Steele, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Dental Surgeon (Part-time)—*Frank G. Mackenzie, L.D.S.

<i>Veterinary Inspectors</i> <i>(Part-time)—</i>	{	Ainsworth Wilson, M.R.C.V.S. William Lothian, M.R.C.V.S. G. A. M. Harle, M.R.C.V.S. Thomas D. Connochie, M.R.C.V.S. R. H. Connochie, M.R.C.V.S.
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VITAL STATISTICS.

AREA.—The area of Berwickshire, exclusive of the Burghs, is 291,732 acres. East District, 78,043 acres ; Middle District, 109,108 acres ; West District, 104,581 acres. The acreage of the Burghs is 803 ; so that the total acreage of the County is 292,535 acres, or 457.08 square miles.

POPULATION.—The population of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1932, was 26,689.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS for Year 1932.

	Number registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected number.			Rate per 1,000 of estimated Population. (Both Sexes.)
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including illegitimate)	308	14	48	342	178	164	12.8
Births—Illegitimate	13	1	6	18	9	9	*5.3
Marriages	135	—	—	—	—	—	5.1
Deaths—All causes	279	9	60	330	161	169	†12.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	—	—	—	15	8	7	0.56
„ (Respiratory System) ...	—	—	—	12	5	7	0.45
Principal Epidemic Diseases	—	—	—	13	9	4	0.49
Children aged under one year	—	—	—	20	12	8	†58

* Rate per 100 Births.

† Rate per 1,000 Births.

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution = 10.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following table is a general summary of deaths registered in the County, corrected for transfers, showing ages at death :—

Causes of Death.		All Ages	Age Groups.												
			-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	
TYPHOID FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(Including Paratyphoid)	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MEASLES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCARLET FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WHOOPING-COUGH	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DIPHTHERIA	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
INFLUENZA	M.	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES*	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	
SYSTEM	F.	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	
OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	M.	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
OTHER INFECTIOUS & PARASITIC	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
DISEASES	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE	M.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	4	
	F.	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	13	6	
DIABETES MELLITUS	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
OTHER GENERAL DISEASES;	M.	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	
CHRONIC POISONINGS	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE, &c.	M.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	7	
&c.	F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	11	
OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYS-	M.	8	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	
TEM AND SENSE ORGANS	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEART DISEASE	M.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	14	3	
	F.	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	6	10	8	
OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASES	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
BRONCHITIS	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	
PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)	M.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
	F.	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DIARRHOEA, &c. (all ages)	M.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
APPENDICITIS	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
OTHER DISEASES OF LIVER, &c.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
OTHER DIGESTIVE DISEASES	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	
OTHER DISEASES OF GENITO-	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
URINARY SYSTEM	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
PUERPERAL SEPSIS	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
DISEASES OF SKIN & LOCOMOTOR	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SYSTEM	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMA-	M.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS,	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
&c.	F.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carried forward	M.	145	12	4	—	—	2	4	5	10	32	32	39	5	
	F.	152	8	1	—	—	3	3	9	11	24	43	39	11	

Causes of Death.			All Ages	Age Groups.											
				-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
Brought forward			.. { M. 145	12	4	—	—	2	4	5	10	32	32	39	5
			.. { F. 152	8	1	—	—	3	3	9	11	24	43	39	11
OLD AGE	..	..	.. { M. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
SUICIDE	..	..	.. { F. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
			.. { M. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—
OTHER VIOLENCE	..	..	.. { F. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			.. { M. 6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
CAUSES ILL-DEFINED OR UNKNOWN..	..	..	.. { F. 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
			.. { M. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
ALL CAUSES	..	..	.. { F. 2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			.. { M. 161	12	5	—	—	3	4	6	12	30	32	43	8
BOTH SEXES	..	..	.. { F. 169	8	1	—	2	3	3	10	11	26	48	44	13
			330	20	6	—	2	6	7	16	23	62	80	87	21

*Including typhus fever, smallpox, dysentery, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis, and lethargic encephalitis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Deaths under one year numbered 20, and are classified according to age-group and cause of death as follows :—

	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	Total Cases.
Pneumonia, all forms ...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other respiratory diseases	2	2	—	—	—	4
Debility	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pre-mature birth	2	—	1	—	—	3
Other defined diseases ...	7	1	2	—	—	10
	11	4	3	1	1	20

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

(a) Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.

I reported fully on this question in my Report for the year 1931.

(b) Action taken to deal with Defective or Uninhabitable Houses.

During the year, 77 houses, including 56 in Burnmouth, were represented under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, as being unfit for human habitation and not being capable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit.

Most of the houses represented are old houses. In many instances nothing has been done to the property for many years and dilapidation is extreme. All the houses were damp; many were ineffectively lit and ventilated, while water was seldom laid on; there was no means of disposal of waste water and no w.e. or earth closet.

No houses were built under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Up to the end of 1932 the total number of houses built under the 1923 Act by private enterprise numbered 69; the total number of houses erected by the various Local Authorities under the 1924 Act numbered 40; while the total number of houses approved for grant purposes under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, was 828, of which 737 have been completed.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK. ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

(a) Owing to the difficulty of obtaining ice and the delay in transit between the taking of samples and their arrival at the laboratory in Edinburgh, it has not proved possible to take milk samples for bacteriological purposes on any scale. As a matter of fact, the samples examined were taken and delivered at the Laboratory by myself.

With an electric supply from the grid shortly expected to be in operation and the provision of a refrigerator in Gordon Hospital, it will then be possible to sample milk extensively for bacteriological purposes, and retain it under chilled conditions until the ambulance or car is going into Edinburgh, when the milk can be delivered at the laboratory in little over an hour from leaving the hospital refrigerator.

(b) No milk is consigned from other areas to Berwickshire.

(c) Measures for the detection of dirty milk will be put into operation at the same time as those for bacteriological examination.

(d) The disease in this county particularly attributable to milk is tuberculosis, in its non-respiratory forms. Opportunities for infection from milk must be frequent as no fewer than 68 cows have been slaughtered in the last four years under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 as having advanced conditions of tuberculosis, such as tuberculosis of the udder, emaciation, or chronic cough, and there is no doubt that many others not clinically recognisable must have been in an infective condition. The tuberculin test is not generally practised, and accordingly the number of cows actually infected with tubercle is unknown.

What alone would appear to save Berwickshire from a much larger tuberculosis incidence is the fact that each of the 587 milk producers markets his own product. If the population of Berwickshire, instead of being spread over 450 square miles were concentrated within the area of a county town and the milk presently produced were bulked, the opportunities of infection would be spread further, with a much greater incidence of human infection.

One case of milk infection of an unusual type for this County, falls to be recorded.

A housekeeper, engaged in household duties and milking cows at one of the Small Holdings was admitted to Berwick Infirmary on 19th November for observation, in view of severe symptoms, including weakness, heavy night sweats, and high temperature, which had lasted from the 30th of the previous month. As there was a possibility that she might be suffering from typhoid fever, a specimen of the blood was taken and forwarded to the Northumberland Bacteriologist, who reported that the reaction to *B. Typhosus* and *B. Para Typhosus* was negative but positive to the *Brucella Abortus*.

This organism is akin to that of Malta Fever ; when it is transmitted to man the symptoms are not unlike those of Malta Fever, with its long duration and frequent relapses.

As the patient could not be retained in Berwick Infirmary, she was transferred to Gordon Hospital on 30th November, where she was still under treatment at the close of the year.

On 24th November I visited the farm, along with the Veterinary Surgeon for the area, with the view to finding whether there had been any cows infected or whether there had been any history of epidemic abortus, but no history was elicited.

Out of the six cows the blood of three definitely reacted with *B. abortus*. Two were definitely negative, and one showed some reaction in the case of high dilution. No organisms resembling *B. abortus* were isolated from the milk of any one of the cows. No administrative action was taken.

MILK GRADING.

In the county of Berwick, including the Burghs. there were, at the end of December, 130 registered dairies with approximately 835 cows ; there were also 452 premises with approximately 1,095 cows, from which milk was sold in small quantities to persons in their employment or to neighbours, or for their own consumption.

Out of these only two dairymen produce any form of graded milk, namely, Messrs. Calder of Bogend, and Cookson of Renton, who produce the highest form of graded milk, namely, " Certified " milk.

Although I am glad to observe from the reports of the veterinary surgeons that various dairymen are making efforts to produce tubercle free milk, it must be remembered that

the only reliable evidence, so far as the consumer is concerned, of a tubercle free milk is the certificate of the County Council that the producer has been licensed to produce "Certified" milk or "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milk. It cannot be too widely known that "Certified" milk is produced under the most stringent regulations of cleanliness and microbic purity. The producer must isolate his herd; must have his cows tuberculin tested, and he must immediately eliminate from his herd any cow which reacts. Under the most rigorous conditions of cleanliness the milk is produced, chilled and bottled in bottles previously sterilised by live steam, while at any time samples taken for bacteriological examination must show a very high standard of microbic purity. Under such conditions the probability of children being infected with bovine tuberculosis is practically nil, and if "Certified" milk alone were consumed in the county, human tuberculosis with the bovine type of bacillus would be eliminated and a considerable source of expense to the County Council wiped out.

Where a producer has to conform to such stringent regulations and suffer the loss of cattle reacting to the tuberculin test the milk must obviously cost more to produce, but parents who read this report should ask themselves if the small additional cost of "Certified" milk, when it is to be obtained, is not a worthwhile expense to insure their children against the possibility of one of the most crippling of all diseases.

Ordinary, ungraded milk may be produced in registered dairies or in unregistered premises. Under regulations made under the Milk & Dairies (Scotland) Act all cows in registered dairies are now inspected three times per annum in the landward area and four times in burghs, and in unregistered premises twice per annum.

When any cow, as a result of these inspections, is considered to be suffering from tuberculosis, action can be taken under the Tuberculosis Order; and if the diagnosis is upheld, the cow can be slaughtered. With the recently approved Dairy Bye-laws, I hope that a larger number of tuberculous cows will be diagnosed. Unfortunately, the new Dairy Bye-laws do not apply to the unregistered premises, and they are not subject to the same number of veterinary inspections as registered dairies. There is, therefore, not the same opportunity of controlling the spread of infection in their case.

MEAT AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Meat and food regulations are in the hands of the Sanitary Inspector and Veterinary Inspectors.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The number of visits paid to children under five years of age by the three District Child Welfare Visitors and the two Health Visitors are as follows :—

Miss Tait	....	....	....	....	1786
Miss McIntosh	....	....	....	....	2400
Leitholm Nurse	....	....	....	....	1222
Coldstream Nurse	....	....	....	....	476
Bunkle Nurse	....	....	....	....	592
					<hr/>
					6476

COLDSTREAM VOLUNTARY CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Eleven meetings of this centre were held during the year, recording a total of 104 attendances of children and 91 attendances of mothers, an average of 18 attendances per session.

PROVISION OF FOOD AND MILK.

During the year 23 families received food and milk ; 17 being resident in Eyemouth ; two in Coldstream ; one in the West District ; one in the Middle District ; and two in the East District.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND FACILITIES.

Three children were examined by Dr. Sym, Oculist, who treated by ordering glasses or otherwise.

19 children were examined by Mr. Lithgow, Aural Surgeon. They suffered from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and in nine cases Mr. Lithgow advised operation.

44 cases were sent to hospital in Edinburgh ; 9 cases being sent to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children ; 20 cases to Royal Infirmary, one of which was afterwards transferred to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children ; 8 cases to the Royal Maternity Hospital ; 2 cases to the City Fever Hospital ; 4 cases to the Elsie Inglis Hospital, 2 of which were afterwards treated in Whitehouse Loan Hospital ; and 1 case to Fairmile-head Hospital.

Of these 44 cases sent to hospital in Edinburgh, two children received treatment for hernia ; one for perforated appendical abscess ; one for suspected meningitis ; one for

congenital deformity of left hip ; one was a suspected hermaphrodite ; one was examined twice for spina bifida ; one was examined twice for abscess of right arm ; 20 for tonsil and adenoid operation ; six mothers for confinement ; one for pelvic cellulitis ; two for post-natal examination ; one toxæmic pregnancy ; one placenta prævia ; two complicated labour ; one abortion ; and two puerperal fever.

One woman and child were treated in Gordon Hospital for corneal ulcer ; one child for a paralytic condition ; three children were admitted for a short time before being sent to hospital in Edinburgh.

SCHOOL HEALTH SCHEME.

The number of schools under medical supervision was 52, with 3,973 children on the register, and an average attendance of 3,593.

From 1st August, 1931, to 31st December, 1932, 111 visits to schools were paid for the purpose of systematic examination, and, in addition, eight special visits.

This period covers two medical inspection periods, and hereafter the figures will be given for the calendar year, i.e., for the same period as the rest of this report.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

1st August, 1931, to 31st July, 1932.

A. *Total number of children examined—*

The classes of children medically inspected in the year ending 31st July, 1932, were :—

- (1) All children just entered school ("entrants").
- (2) All children born on or between 1st August, 1922, and 31st July, 1923 ("intermediates").
- (3) All children born on or between 1st August, 1918, and 31st July, 1919 ("leavers").
- (4) All others whom the teachers wished seen ("non-routines" or "specials").

Numbers Inspected—

							Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	189	382
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	167	345
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	177	325
Non-Routines	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	86	171
Total							604	619	1223

B. *Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects—*

Boys	Girls	Total
154	212	366

C. *Details of defects intimated (defective teeth excluded)—*

	Boys	Girls	Total	received attention
Dirty or Verminous Clothing	—	1	1	1
Dirty or Verminous Head	6	41	47	47
Impetigo	—	—	—	—
Ringworm	—	2	2	2
Scabies	—	—	—	—
Eye Conditions	35	69	104	104
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	115	103	218	218
Bad Nutrition	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Deformities	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	—	—	—
	156	216	372	372

D. etc. *Results of Routine Examinations.*

The results of the Routine Examinations are as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages Boys	Girls	Total
Routine Examinations ...	519	533	1052	—	—	—
Clothing—						
Insufficient	1	1	2	.19	.19	.19
In need of repair	2	1	3	.39	.19	.29
Dirty	2	1	3	.39	.19	.29
Footgear, unsatisfactory ...	4	3	7	.77	.56	.67
Cleanliness of Head—						
Dirty	17	15	32	3.27	2.81	3.04
Nits	6	47	53	1.16	8.82	5.03
Verminous	3	10	13	.58	1.88	1.23
Cleanliness of Body—						
Dirty	13	11	24	2.51	2.06	2.28
Verminous	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Skin—						
<i>Head—</i> Ringworm	—	2	2	—	.38	.19
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Favus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Body—</i> Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—

				Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nutrition—									
Above Average	...	...	...	1	4	5	.19	.75	.47
Average	...	...	...	446	434	880	85.94	81.43	83.65
Below Average	...	...	...	71	95	166	13.68	17.82	15.78
Very Bad	...	...	...	1	—	1	.19	—	.1
Teeth—									
Sound	...	...	...	193	187	380	37.19	35.08	36.12
One to four decayed			...	301	315	616	58.00	59.1	58.55
Five or more decayed			...	25	31	56	4.81	5.82	5.33
Oral Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose—									
Catarrh	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	.19	.1
Mouth Breathers	...	...	...	10	4	14	1.92	.75	1.33
Throat—									
<i>Tonsils</i> —Slightly Enlarged			...	177	164	341	34.104	30.77	32.41
Markedly Enlarged			...	48	33	81	9.25	6.19	7.7
<i>Adenoids</i> —Probably Present			...	140	103	243	26.97	19.32	23.1
Present			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases			...	3	7	10	.58	1.31	.95
Lymphatic Glands—									
<i>Submaxillary</i> —Palpably									
Enlarged			...	7	4	11	1.35	.75	1.05
Markedly Enlarged			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suppurating			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cicatrices			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cervical</i> —Palpably Enlarged			...	167	159	326	32.18	29.83	30.98
Markedly Enlarged			...	16	12	28	3.08	2.25	2.66
Suppurating			...	1	—	1	.19	—	.1
Cicatrices			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
External Eye Diseases—									
Blepharitis			...	2	6	8	.39	1.13	.76
Conjunctivitis			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities			...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus			...	5	2	7	.96	.38	.67
Other Diseases			...	1	3	4	.19	.56	.38
Visual Acuity*—									
Good Vision 6/6			...	264	255	519	80.98	74.13	77.46
Fair Vision 6/9 and 6/12			...	54	77	131	16.56	22.38	19.55
Bad Vision 6/18 or worse			...	8	12	20	2.46	3.49	2.99

*Children are classified according to their working vision "with better eye," and figures refer only to examination of 326 boy and 344 girl intermediates and leavers.

				Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages		Total
							Boys	Girls	
Ears—									
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	3	2	5	.58	.38	.48
Wax	...	...	...	3	1	4	.58	.19	.38
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hearing—									
Slightly Deaf	...	...	...	5	7	12	.96	1.31	1.14
Markedly Deaf	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech—									
Defective Articulation	...	...	...	1	4	5	.19	.75	.48
Stammering	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	.19	.1
Mental Condition—									
Dull or Backward	...	...	...	7	8	15	1.35	1.5	1.42
Mentally Defective	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—									
1. Organic Disease									
Congenital	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Organic Disease,									
Acquired	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Functional Disease	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Anaemia	...	...	...	74	88	162	14.26	16.51	15.38
Lungs—									
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	.19	.1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Suspected	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	158	132	290	30.44	24.77	27.56
Nervous System—									
Epilepsy	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	7	8	15	1.35	1.5	1.42
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)—									
Glandular	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets—									
Slight	...	...	...	27	10	37	5.20	1.88	3.51
Marked	...	...	...	1	2	3	.19	.38	.29

				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Deformities—									
Congenital	...	...	...	3	5	8	.58	.94	.76
Acquired	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious or Contagious

Diseases	...	...	...	6	4	10	1.16	.75	.95
Other Diseases or Defects	...	...	...	23	22	45	4.43	4.13	4.28
Parents present	...	...	...	26	42	68	5.009	7.86	6.45

Conditions Noted in Non-Routines or Specials.

							Boys	Girls	Total						
Clothing Insufficient or Dirty							...	...	...	—	—	—
Head Dirty or Verminous							...	...	...	2	10	12
Body Dirty							...	...	...	1	1	2
Impetigo							...	...	...	—	—	—
Ringworm							...	...	...	—	—	—
Neglected							...	...	...	—	—	—
Nutrition Bad							...	...	...	3	3	6
Teeth Defective							...	...	...	8	8	16
Nose and Throat	Mouth Breathing						...	...	...	3	3	6
	Enlarged Tonsils						...	...	...	140	121	261
	Adenoids						...	...	...	142	116	258
	Enlarged Glands						...	...	...	4	2	6
Other Conditions							...	...	...	7	6	13
External							{	Squint		—	1	1
Eye Disease								Other Disease		2	3	5
Eyesight, Defective							45	76	121		
Ear Disease							4	3	7		
Hearing Defective							1	—	1		
Speech Defective							1	1	2		
Mental							{	Backward or							
Condition								possibly Defective		15	7	22	
Organic Disease of the Heart							...	...	...	—	—	—
Anaemia							6	3	9		
Nervous Affections							1	—	1		
Tuberculosis of Lungs							—	—	—		
Tuberculosis of Glands							—	—	—		
Deformities							—	1	1		
Other Defects							4	9	13		
Nil							14	19	33		
							</								

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BERWICKSHIRE SCHOOL
CHILDREN.

1st August, 1932, to 31st December, 1932.

A. *Total number of children examined—*

The classes of children medically inspected in the period 1st August, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, were :—

- (1) All children just entered school ("entrants")
- (2) All children born on or between 1st August, 1923, and 31st July, 1924 ("intermediates")
- (3) All children born on or between 1st August, 1919, and 31st July, 1920 ("leavers")
- (4) All others whom the teachers wished seen ("non routines" or "specials.")

Numbers Inspected—

						Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	187	190	377
Intermediates	..	..	..	..	..	185	174	359
Leavers	..	..	..	..	..	254	194	448
Non-Routines	..	..	..	..	..	82	80	162
Total						708	638	1346

B. *Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects—*

Boys	Girls	Total
170	217	387

C. *Details of defects intimated (defective teeth excluded)—*

						Boys	Girls	Total	received attention
Dirty or Verminous Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Dirty or Verminous Head..	..	..	..	..	..	23	55	78	78
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	—	3	3	3
Ringworm	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Eye Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	63	85	148	148
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	88	74	162	162
Bad Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	2	2
						174	219	393	393

D, etc. *Results of Routine Examinations.*

The results of the routine examinations are as follows:—

				Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages			
Routine Examinations				..	626	558	1184	Boys	Girls	Total
					—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing—										
Insufficient				—	—	—	—	—
In need of repair				—	1	1	—	.18
Dirty				—	2	2	.36
Footgear, unsatisfactory						—	1	1	—	.18
Cleanliness of Head—										
Dirty				23	9	32	3.67
Nits				2	44	46	.32
Verminous				—	3	3	—	.54
Cleanliness of Body—										
Dirty				10	8	18	1.6
Verminous				—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Skin										
Head—Ringworm										
Impetigo				—	—	—	—	—
Favus				—	—	—	—
Other Diseases				—	—	—	—	—
Body—Ringworm										
Impetigo				—	—	—	—	—
Scabies				—	—	—	—
Other Diseases				—	—	—	—	—
Nutrition—										
Above Average				2	10	12	.32	1.78
Average				547	466	1013	87.38	83.51
Below Average				77	82	159	12.30	14.71
Very Bad				—	—	—	—	—
Teeth—										
Sound				354	312	666	56.55
One to four Decayed				264	234	498	42.17	41.94
Five or More Decayed				8	12	20	1.28	2.15
Oral Sepsis				—	—	—	—	—

				Percentages					
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nose—									
Catarrh	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mouth Breathers	..	..	..	3	0	3	.48	—	.25

Throat—

<i>Tonsils</i> —Slightly Enlarged	..	..	209	183	392	33.39	32.8	33.10
Markedly Enlarged	..	..	31	10	41	4.95	1.78	3.46
<i>Adenoids</i> —Probably Present	..	..	101	87	188	16.1	15.59	15.88
Present	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	..	..	5	6	11	.79	1.08	.93

Lymphatic Glands—

<i>Submaxillary</i> —Palpably								
Enlarged	..	2	0	2	.32	—	.17	
Markedly Enlarged		4	—	4	.64	—	.34	
Suppurating	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cicatrices	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cervical</i> —Palpably Enlarged								
		183	155	338	29.23	27.78	28.55	
Markedly Enlarged		5	0	5	.79	—	.42	
Suppurating	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cicatrices	..	..	1	—	.16	—	.08

External Eye Diseases—

Blepharitis	..	..	6	7	13	.96	1.25	1.1
Conjunctivitis	..	..	1	0	1	.16	—	.08
Corneal Opacities	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabismus	..	..	3	3	6	.48	.54	.51
Other Diseases	..	..	3	6	9	.48	1.08	.76

Visual Acuity*—

Good Vision 6/6	..	..	368	272	640	83.83	73.91	79.30
Fair Vision 6/9 and 6/12	..	..	52	83	135	11.84	22.56	16.73
Bad Vision 6/18 or worse	..	..	19	13	32	4.33	3.53	3.97

* Children are classified according to their working vision "with better eye," and figures refer only to examination of 439 boy and 368 girl intermediates and leavers.

				Percentages					
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ears—									
Otorrhoea	..	..	3	2	5	.48	.36	.42	
Wax	..	..	3	0	3	.48	—	.25	
Other Diseases	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—

				Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages		
							Boys	Girls	Total
Hearing—									
Slightly Deaf	..	..		10	6	16	1.6	1.08	1.35
Markedly Deaf	..	..		1	1	2	.16	.18	.17
Speech—									
Defective Articulation	..	..		2	4	6	.32	.72	.51
Stammering	..	..		4	—	4	.64	—	.34
Mental Condition—									
Dull or Backward	..	..		6	6	12	.96	1.08	1.01
Mentally Defective	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—									
1. Organic Disease									
Congenital	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Organic Disease,									
Acquired	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Functional Disease	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Anaemia	..	..	..	76	81	157	12.14	14.52	13.26
Lungs—									
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Suspected	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	..	..		180	134	314	28.75	24.01	26.52
Nervous System—									
Epilepsy	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	..	..		10	11	21	1.6	1.97	1.77
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)—									
Glandular	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	..	..		—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets—									
Slight	..	..		35	7	42	5.59	1.25	3.55
Marked	..	..	..	1	0	1	.16	—	.08

				Percentages					
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Deformities—									
Congenital	..	..	..	2	4	6	.32	.72	.51
Acquired	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious or Contagious Diseases				..	..	..	..	..	..
				3	0	3	.48	—	.25
Other Diseases or Defects..				21	24	45	3.35	4.30	3.50
Parent present ..				54	55	109	8.63	9.85	9.21

Conditions Noted in Non-Routines or Specials.

							Boys	Girls	Total
Clothing Insufficient or Dirty							—	—	—
Head Dirty or Verminous							—	4	4
Body Dirty							—	3	3
Impetigo							—	—	—
Ringworm							—	—	—
Neglected							—	—	—
Nutrition Bad							2	4	6
Teeth Defective							—	1	1
Mouth Breathing							1	1	2
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils						22	16	38
	Adenoids						8	5	13
Throat	Enlarged Glands						4	1	5
	Other Conditions						4	1	5
External Eye Disease	{ Squint						1	—	1
	{ Other Disease						—	2	2
Eyesight, Defective							17	17	34
Ear Disease							2	1	3
Hearing Defective							2	1	3
Speech Defective							4	—	4
Mental Condition	{ Backward or possibly Defective						5	1	6
	Organic Disease of the Heart						2	1	3
Anaemia							4	9	13
Nervous Affections							—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Lungs							—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Glands							—	1	1
Deformities							—	—	—
Other Defects							15	10	25
Nil.							9	8	17
							102	88	190
Children examined for above number							82	80	162

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, INCLUDING OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

1. *Number of Schools and Classes.*

No physically defective children are in any special school or class.

2. *Backward Children.*

No class exists in the County for the education of backward children.

The two whole time health visitors (who also undertake public health, tuberculosis and child welfare duties) paid 517 visits to schools, examined 1,029 children for cleanliness, infectious or contagious diseases, paid 70 home visits in connection with these (practically all verminous, dirty or neglected children), while they paid 363 visits for other reasons, *i.e.*, in following up cases of reported defect or in connection with the escorting of children to hospital.

From 1st August, 1931, to 31st December, 1932, 252 children were examined by Dr. Sym, the Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon, and spectacles or drug treatment prescribed as required.

391 children were examined by Mr. Lithgow, the Council's Aural Surgeon, of whom 136 were taken to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, for removal of tonsils and adenoids when necessary.

12 mentally defective or backward children were examined by Dr. Steele.

1,282 children were intimated to their parents as requiring dental attention, and, out of 777 who accepted treatment, 767 were treated by the dental surgeon.

One child received treatment in the Royal Hospital for Sick Children for infantile paralysis.

One child received treatment in Pilton Hospital.

One child was examined in the Skin Department of the Royal Infirmary for dermatitis.

Four children were examined by Mr. Cochrane, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Edinburgh.

Two children received treatment in the Home for Crippled Children, Lauder Road, Edinburgh, and one received treatment in the Edinburgh Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead.

Three children were examined in Edinburgh by Miss Herzfeld.

One child was examined in the Eye Department of the Royal Infirmary for squint.

Five children received treatment in Gordon Hospital.

In the first circular on Health Services issued by the Department of Health after the coming into operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, it was urged that the welfare of the child from one to fourteen should be regarded as a single service, since from the age first mentioned to the end of the school period there was no real break in the child's development.

That desire has largely been realised in Berwickshire, and to the greatest possible extent the Child Welfare and School Health Scheme are now being run as a single service.

From the school point of view the more valuable item is in many ways the Child Welfare Scheme, and the results of this Scheme can be observed in the schools in the diminishing numbers of what were not long ago comparatively common conditions. Squint, for instance, with the subsequent blindness of the squinting eye, is not now discovered to any extent in the Schools, and this because, under the Child Welfare Scheme, child welfare visitors must report immediately every case of squint in children of pre school age; such children are then sent without delay to the Oculist. As a result of these measures many fewer children are now entering school with squint, and the blindness which so often used to occur in the squinting eye is comparatively seldom observed.

A similar statement applies to discharging ears. The offensive smell of these, once so common, is now only a recollection to those old enough to remember.

Now that the new Hospital for Crippled Children at Fairmilehead has started to function, I hope that unremedied remediable crippling disabilities also will soon have become a thing of the past.

As regards dental disease, twenty years ago only 9% of the children examined had a sound set of teeth. In the year 1931 that figure had increased to no less than 56%.

These figures require no elaboration, and it is just as well to remind readers that not one of those treatment schemes has been in operation for more than ten years.

Equally obvious is the much greater care and attention that school children are now receiving at home. Twenty years ago no less than 40% of the infant girls and 59% of the

senior girls had nits (or the eggs of lice) in their hair. (I am explaining what nits are, as it is a term one hears so seldom nowadays). Last year, less than 8% of the girls showed nits.

Twenty years ago 5% of the children were classified as dirty. By last year these figures had fallen to 1.6% and these figures are borne out by what one sees in the schools.

In my Report for the year ending 31st July, 1925, I stated that, with the assistance of the physical training teacher, I made an examination of the spines of certain senior boys and girls in the year 1920 and re-examined the same children in the year 1924.

In the first of these years out of 97 children examined, 49 had in some degree spinal deformity, such as lateral curvature, round or poking shoulders or hollow back. I stated that the girls were wearing heavy and most unsuitable clothing, and that their attention to both dress and personal appearance left a great deal to be desired.

With the arrival of a physical training instructress, fresh from the Dunfermline College, I asked her to pay special attention to these boys and girls and do what she could to pull them straight. Little more than a year afterwards, I re-examined that particular set of children. The spinal columns of the girls, without a single exception, had become straight and flexible, but the boys were nearly all as they were before. In the comparatively short interval, Miss Robertson had dissuaded the girls from wearing their heavy and unsuitable clothes in favour of the smart gymnastic tunic and blouse now so generally worn, and I wrote that there was no doubt that the freer clothing of the girls helped towards the straightness and flexibility as compared with the heavy jackets, jerseys, and collars of the boys. I am pleased to note that throughout the County there has been a marked improvement in this direction, and that girls' clothing is lighter, looser, and more capable of being kept clean than it used to be. Boys are also sharing in this improvement, although more slowly. One particularly pleasing feature about the looser and freer mode of dress is that a much higher standard of cleanliness and attention to appearance is necessary. It is obviously quite impossible to exhibit a tide mark with an open neck shirt. Indeed, the pendulum has swung somewhat the other way, and I have had to warn various boys that if they persisted in excluding light and air from their hair by plastering it down with water or hair fixing preparations they would go bald, and advised them to be content with a weekly wash and daily brushing to remove dust and dandruff.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows a summary of the cases of infectious diseases notified. The figures refer to the entire County :—

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Smallpox (suspected)	...	...	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	19
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	0
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	49
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0
Pneumonia—					
Acute Primary	...	...	...	...	6
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	8
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	82
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	0
					<hr/> 176
Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	57

With regard to the puerperal fever cases, on 11th April, 1932, a Mrs. J. was notified to have puerperal fever, and was removed to the City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh, on 11th April, 1932.

On 20th April, nine days later, a Mrs. M., resident many miles away, also sickened with puerperal fever and was removed to the City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh. The same doctor notified both cases and the same nurse attended.

On 19th April, 1932, a Nurse P. from the Hermitage, the Home of the Berwickshire Nursing Association, was removed to Gordon Hospital with scarlet fever. As she had been a contact of the nurse who had attended the two puerperal cases, the latter was accordingly sent for observation to Gordon Hospital on 21st April, while on 22nd April another nurse, also a contact, was removed for observation on account of scarlet fever.

The suspected carrier of infection was swabbed on 22nd April, when haemolytic streptococci were present on a throat swab but not on a nasal swab.

Puerperal fever, erysipelas, and scarlet fever are all considered manifestations of infection with haemolytic streptococci. In the case of scarlet fever, the streptococcus generally remains localised in the throat, the systemic disturbance, as evidenced by rash, fever and other symptoms, being due to the absorption of soluble exotoxins.

In erysipelas, the infecting organisms are located in the deeper layers of the skin, where is set up the inflammatory process which shows its characteristic tendency to spread.

In puerperal fever, the haemolytic streptococcus shows an invasive tendency to the body generally.

In this outbreak there appeared no doubt that the infection of both puerperal fever and scarlet fever cases was by this nurse. During her stay in Gordon she was swabbed on five occasions, on every one of which, except the third occasion, either her throat or nose or both showed haemolytic streptococci. Local treatment was of no avail. She was also submitted for examination by the Council's Aural Surgeon, in case there was any pathological nasal or throat condition which might account for the persistent harbouring of haemolytic streptococci.

She was retained in Gordon Hospital till 25th April, when she was discharged to go to her own home.

The cases treated in Gordon Hospital during the year were as follows :—

	In Hospital at midnight on 31st Dec., 1931.	Admitted during year 1932.	Cases treated during 1932.	Bed-patient days 1932.
Scarlet Fever	5	16	21	746
Diphtheria	—	5	5	102
Primary Pneumonia	1	1	2	27
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	1	7
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	3	27	30	1488
Non-Pulmonary	5	21	26	1690
Other Diseases	4	21	25	977
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 5037

Note.—The day of admission and the day of discharge are counted as one day.

In addition to the bed-patient days for 1932 for Gordon Hospital, 77 bed-patient days were also paid for at the City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh.

Arrangements are in force for the repayment of the cost of diphtheria anti-toxin used by practitioners, but in practice immediate admission to Gordon Hospital is preferable. Diphtheria anti-toxin does not keep well for any length of time and no practitioner can be expected to keep a supply of anti-toxin on the off-chance of being refunded the cost of a single administration.

There are no arrangements for routine Schick or Dick testing or artificial immunisation in the case of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The numbers of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis notified during the year 1932 are as follows :—

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR 1932.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total Cases
County of Berwick ...	20	29	49

The tuberculosis cases known to be resident in the County at the end of 1932 numbered 103, of which 36 were cases of pulmonary and 67 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the year 17 deaths from tuberculosis occurred, of which 11 were ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Out of the 49 cases of tuberculosis brought to my knowledge during 1932, 44 were notified by practitioners, and the five others were discovered after death, through the death registration system. Out of the 17 patients who died during 1932 from some form of tuberculosis, seven were notified after death or within two months of death. Of these who received treatment during the year seven died; five of them in institutions.

In Gordon Hospital were treated 38 patients; in Hairmyres Colony five; and in East Fortune 35. Of these cases, 23 received both institutional and domiciliary treatment. 12 patients were X-rayed at the Victoria Dispensary.

The Health Visitors paid 116 domiciliary visits, and escorted 22 patients to sanatoria and to the Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh.

Altogether, during the year, 80 cases of tuberculosis received treatment.

Prevention, however, is the more important aspect of the scheme.

For Scotland generally the death rate from tuberculosis has fallen from 119 per 100,000 in the year 1922 to 84 per 100,000 in the year 1932. In the same period the death rate for respiratory tuberculosis has fallen from 83 to 61 per 100,000, and other forms of tuberculosis from 36 to 23 per 100,000.

Comparable rates can hardly be given in the case of a small county like this and I give instead the numbers notified in the same period, namely, from 1922-1932.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1922.

			Total Cases of Pul- monary tuberculosis notified during year.	Number Dying before or within six months of notification.	Number of Non-Pul- monary cases notified	Total cases notified.
1922	....	....	38	16	14	52
1923	....	....	29	9	32	61
1924	....	....	45	20	31	76
1925	....	....	35	19	42	77
1926	....	....	34	16	25	59
1927	....	....	24	15	16	40
1928	....	....	32	12	23	55
1929	....	....	23	7	23	46
1930	....	....	23	7	39	62
1931	....	....	17	6	21	38
1932	....	....	20	7	29	49

From these figures it would not be unjustifiable to conclude that within the last decade the number of cases of respiratory infection, i.e. pulmonary tuberculosis, has distinctly fallen. That fall is probably the outcome of the tuberculosis scheme itself and the isolation, in hospital, of grossly infective cases from small and often overcrowded houses. The smaller

number of cases now dying before or within six months of notification is also gratifying as it would apparently indicate that more cases are being diagnosed at an earlier stage of the disease, and I hope that with the special provision now made for early diagnosis this feature will continue.

As far as possible we are following the principles of Sir Robert Philip's Edinburgh scheme. That is to say we do not focus attention on the patients alone but try to get all the members of the family examined with a view to finding others who are also infected. For this purpose a number of cases are being sent to Edinburgh for X-ray examination, and I am very much indebted to Dr. Elder of the Edinburgh Corporation for his valuable help. X-ray examination occasionally reveals conditions entirely unsuspected. One man of over 50 years of age, submitted by his doctor on account of the merest suspicion of pulmonary tuberculosis, showed on the screen, lungs almost riddled with lime plaques of previous healed tuberculous disease, which in all probability began and ended in childhood as he had almost 35 years of an unbroken record as a farm servant.

X-ray examination is also of use in eliminating cases that do not require treatment. Another suspected case, advanced in years, was found to show not only signs of chronic tuberculosis but lime deposits in his large arteries, so that at his age there was no reason at all to retain him for active treatment. Such cases show quite clearly that lowering of the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis will come most rapidly in obviating the possibility of gross infection by isolating grossly infected persons; by practitioners submitting suspicious cases for examination at the earliest possible moment, and by the examination of contacts.

With regard to other forms of tuberculosis, it would appear that they are generally due to an infected milk supply. Their numbers, unlike respiratory cases, do not appear to be decreasing, and, in fact, in view of the drop in the birth rate from 607 in the year 1920 to 342 in the year 1932, it would appear that their numbers have relatively increased. The numbers notified may appear small in proportion to the population of the county, but these cases occur fresh every year and the true comparison would be with the birth rate. Last year, for instance, there were 29 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 342 births, so that if the rates of tuberculosis and births remain constant, it may be said that out of every 10 or 11 children born, one is destined to fall in a more or less acute degree from infection transmitted by milk.

Prevention resolves itself into the prevention of gross infection from the milk supply, but I would like to point out to the people of the county generally that when these tuberculosis cases go to a sanatorium, reliance on cure in that sanatorium is largely placed on rest, good food and exposure of the skin to light and air.

Some of the cases I get seem to be brought up on a tea and white bread diet, while their clothes are carefully chosen to exclude light and air from their skins. With a more varied though not necessarily more expensive diet, and a greater use of brown or wholemeal bread, vegetables and salads, and with less deference to old-fashioned traditions of wrapping-up, I am of the opinion that a number of those now contracting tuberculosis would not do so.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are provided by arrangement with the Corporation of Edinburgh. Patients, whether men, women, or children, are sent to the appropriate hospital, and, if necessary, their travelling expenses are paid.

In some cases the requirements can be served by weekly visits to the hospital, but, in an increasing proportion of the cases, satisfactory treatment can only be carried out in an Edinburgh institution.

The number of patients treated under the scheme was 23, but these figures give no indication of the total number of venereal cases in the county, as venereal disease is not notifiable.

Treatment is confidential; patients' names are not divulged, travelling expenses being paid on receipt of an attendance certificate from the clinic concerned, on which a serial letter and number are given instead of the name.

SICK POOR.

I outlined the arrangements that had been made for the medical care and nursing of the sick poor in my last year's Report. On the whole the service is satisfactory, and it is becoming more co-ordinated with the Council's other schemes.

NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE.

No provision is made, or at the present moment contemplated, for dealing with mental disability in the pre-certification stages.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Reference to the figures below will show the extent of hospital services which can be arranged for patients coming under one or other of the Council's schemes. The result has been to bring the medical facilities of Edinburgh to the doors of Berwickshire for a large variety of cases in all departments of medicine and surgery and at a minimum cost. Berwickshire is now—medically speaking—a suburb of Edinburgh. This also was the policy which received such strong approval in the Department of Health's report on our hospital services, and which they considered excellent in the interests of the patients and of economy, and which they thought should be continued and extended.

Patients treated under the Council's various schemes for the year 1932, are as follows :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—

Gordon Hospital	....	....	....	....	6
Elsie Inglis Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	4
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	9
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	20
Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	8
City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	2
Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	1
					— 50

TUBERCULOSIS :—

Southfield Sanatorium Colony, Liberton	....	....	....	....	1
Gordon Hospital	....	....	....	....	38
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	2
Hairmyres Colony, East Kilbride	....	....	....	....	5
East Fortune Sanatorium	....	....	....	....	35
Coldstream Cottage Hospital	....	....	....	....	5
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	9
Bruntsfield Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	1
Home for Crippled Children, Lauder Road, Edin- burgh	....	....	....	....	1
					— 97

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—

Gordon Hospital	....	....	....	....	31
City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	2
Berwick Infirmary	....	....	....	....	1
					— 34

EDUCATION :—

Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	52
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	1
Gordon Hospital	....	....	....	....	4
Home for Crippled Children, Lauder Road, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	1
Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	....	....	....	....	1
					— 59

VENEREAL DISEASE :—

Patients receiving treatment in various hospitals in Edinburgh	...	....	..	...	23
					— 263

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The usual inspections were made of the workshops and workplaces in the County, and the tabular statement of proceedings under the 1901 Act were completed and sent to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1932.

WATER SUPPLY.

Special Water Supply Districts in the County are as follows :—**East District** : Ayton, Burnmouth, Chirnside, Coldingham, St. Abbs and Grantshouse. **Middle District** : Langton and Greenlaw. **West District** : Earlston, Gordon, Oxtou, R dpath and Westruther.

Much time is spent investigating the cause of shortages and unsatisfactory supplies. Undoubtedly a regional supply would be a very great boon to many of the small Special Districts and to Villages where only well supplies are available. Complaints regarding shortages were received from Coldingham, Burnmouth, Ayton, Chirnside, Gordon, Earlston and Oxtou.

There is no storage in connection with the Coldingham supply. The available head between the source and the cisterns in several of the houses is only a matter of inches, and during the maximum draw off period in the summer months there is an undoubted shortage.

St. Abbs did not experience the usual shortage during the past year. Pipes near the harbour were found to be leaking, and the renewal of these apparently accounted for the improvement. A leakage from the storage tanks is noticeable, and this is having attention.

The Burnmouth supply is rather precarious. The supply pipe from the spring on Lamberton Moor is laid at a very low gradient, and the pipe is of too small a diameter to convey the quantity to meet an ever increasing demand. The head from the collecting tank to the houses is considerable, and a leaking fitting affects the supply to Greystonelees houses which draw from the upper line of pipe.

There has been difficulty over the renewal of the lease of the springs in Heughhead Haugh, which is the principal supply to Ayton. Several alternative sources of supply have been considered but at none of these was sufficient water available to warrant expenditure. It appears to me that the Heughhead springs should be continued, and that a pumping installation would meet the outstanding difficulty with the proprietor. There may be a considerable addition to the annual expenditure by such a scheme, but to lower the pipe at the present inlet point would entail still further a supply which is, in my opinion, presently inadequate.

In Chirnside there is difficulty in maintaining a continuous supply during the summer months. There is little doubt but that the springs at the source are falling lower each year. The latest gaugings show the yield to be 24,260 gallons in 24 hours. The population of the Special Water District is 872, and it might be assumed that a reasonable supply was available but this is not so, as water is taken into various fields, cattle courts, farms and cottages outwith the district. There are springs appearing on the surface below the Quatre Well distant 1,800 yards from the pumping station. The maximum yield of these is 6,000 gallons per day. The existing pumping plant would be quite capable of dealing with that additional supply, but, as there would still be no margin for increase of population or for a more complete sanitary system within the district, an expenditure of £350 which would be the cost of a 2 inch pipe line would hardly be justified. A more dependable and safer supply would be the springs below Ninewells House, and the possibilities of this source should be considered.

Gordon supply is affected readily during dry periods whenever a series of leakages occur with branch fittings. There are additional springs on the high lands at Hexpath, about which I understand the proprietor would be prepared to negotiate. The main difficulty would be the depth of a cutting for pipe line at one point.

Complaint was again made regarding the continued shortage in Thornfield, Earlston. Messrs. Warren & Stuart reported on the position and made recommendations regarding an alternative source, but as the quantity of the water in this particular area was subsequently found to be insufficient the proposal was not adopted. Investigations revealed a serious amount of leakage in branch fittings. These have been repaired and a saving of approximately 12,000 gallons per day has resulted. Nevertheless, the amount of water still passing into the town is too great, and a further 12,000 gallons decrease might reasonably be expected. Investigations are to continue, and meantime only two houses are affected beyond the heavy mid-day draw off period. Storage cisterns would in every instance overcome any difficulty, and it is surprising that those affected do not take advantage of such an obvious means of ensuring a constant supply.

A temporary shortage was experienced at Herriotshall in the Oxtou Special Water District. This was occasioned by a wastage in the school offices.

The supplies at Redpath and Westruther appeared to be sufficient for each district and no difficulties were experienced throughout the year.

A shortage of water was experienced in Langton Special Water District during the latter end of the year. When the tank was inspected it was found that the water level had fallen considerably and was just covering the outlet pipe. The flow of water into the tank was practically at its maximum. It was then found that defects in fittings were the cause of the trouble, and when these were attended to the water in the tank returned to the overflow level.

The laying of the 4 inch main from Greenlaw Dean to the village of Greenlaw has now been completed with satisfactory results. A great improvement has been made and the pressure is now ample in all parts of the district.

DRAINAGE.

Special Drainage Districts in the County are:—**East District**: Ayton, Chirnside, Coldingham and St. Abbs. **Middle District**: Langton and Greenlaw. **West District**: Earlston, Gordon and Oxtou.

Little or no difficulties have been experienced within the Special Districts throughout the year.

There are still several villages without a proper system of sewerage, but the great difficulty is in getting proprietors to agree amicably on any proposed system. Special Districts could with advantage be formed, but owing to the low rateable value it would not be advisable to do so meantime.

No improvements can be reported on conditions at Leitholm, Swinton and Westruther. In these villages there is no proper system of drainage. There are, however, several properties with independent systems which help to minimise to some extent insanitary conditions. So far as Leitholm and Swinton are concerned a water carriage system would also mean a new water supply. The water supply for these villages is derived from pump wells, hence the reason why so few properties have had modern conveniences introduced. The drainage of Westruther is not so problematical in respect of practicability. As indicated in my previous report this matter was primarily tackled with a view to forming a Special District, but was impracticable owing to the very low rateable value and also to the fact that assistance for such a scheme was not available. The proposal for a minor scheme also met with disapproval but I am hopeful that during the ensuing year a satisfactory understanding with all the proprietors concerned will be amicably arranged.

Sanitary conditions in villages were reviewed throughout the year.

In Coldingham there are 133 houses within the Special District, and of that number 87 have separate water closet accommodation. In addition there are 16 houses which have common water closet accommodation, viz.:—In 4 instances one w.c. serving two houses, in one instance one w.c. serving three houses, and in one instance one w.c. serving five houses. The remaining 30 houses have pail privies. Only in two instances are those privies communal. Where such accommodation has not been provided by the owner the tenant has made provision for himself. Complaint was made as to sewage discharging into the St. Andrew's Burn. There is a 5 inch sewer taking the sewage from all the houses, and only at one point on the St. Andrew's Burn did a drain discharge direct. This drain was from a wash house, the level of which was too low to admit of a connection to the sewer. All w.c. drains deliver to the sewers.

There has been a complaint about smells in the gully below Upper Burnmouth. The main sewer outlet delivers in the open, and as there is practically no stream water during summer, the complaint seems justified. It has now been decided to take the necessary steps to form a Special Drainage District, so that an outfall pipe may be laid direct to the sea.

CLEANSING.

Special Cleansing Districts in the County are :—**East District** : Coldingham, St. Abbs, Ayton, and Chirnside. **Middle District** : Leitholm, Greenlaw and Langton. **West District** : Earlston, Oxtou and Gordon.

Complaint was made during the year regarding cleansing in the village of Coldingham. Allegations were made that a considerable quantity of the village refuse was being deposited in the Hill and St. Andrew's Burns. There is no weekly collection of refuse, but household and other refuse are deposited in ashpits which are cleaned out at least four times in the year or oftener if requested by the occupier. There is therefore no need for household or other refuse being dumped in either of the Burns. At the time the complaint was made, the condition of the St. Andrew's Burn was certainly rather unsightly, but there was nothing of a very objectionable nature, and although the flow of water was very low, it was quite clear. Any rubbish which had been thrown into the burn consisted of tins and hedge cuttings. It had evidently been the practice of several occupiers in the village to dump garden refuse at the side of the stream with the hope that flood water would carry it away. This complaint was communicated to the Local Committee, and steps were taken to

clear the burn of any extraneous deposit. An endeavour was also made to prohibit any further deposits of refuse of any kind in the Burns. It is obvious that a very much more frequent collection of refuse should be instituted. The present arrangement is certainly not sufficient.

A Special Cleansing District was formed for the Village of Gavinton. Hitherto a considerable difficulty was experienced by the inhabitants as to how and where their refuse might be effectively disposed. Plantations, etc., were becoming common tips, and, until steps were taken to form a Special District, conditions were most unsightly. Now a weekly collection of household refuse is made, an old quarry being used as the dump.

Other Special Districts are satisfactorily managed. Several visits were made throughout the year to the various dumps, and in a few instances attention was drawn to the untidy condition of the face and the want of side dressing and general trimming. A carelessness was also evident in the disposal of tins and other articles likely to increase the difficulty of rat disinfestation.

The present enclosure at Ayton is now quite filled and an extension is necessary.

There are still several villages where cleansing areas could with advantage be formed, Reston and Swinton being special offenders in the promiscuous disposal of refuse at the side of streams, in plantations, hedge roots, etc.

NUISANCES AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty-eight complaints were received during the year and 34 intimations were made under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In all instances nuisances have been abated.

In 10 instances choked drains were cleared, two insanitary ditches were cleaned, three premises eradicated of vermin, five accumulations of manure and slaughterhouse garbage removed, four privy middens cleaned out, and four unwholesome water supplies improved.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Forty-three intimations were made under the Housing Acts in respect of houses without proper sanitary accommodation and also in a state of general disrepair. Effect has been given to the terms of those intimations in 24 instances, the remainder being either in the course of remedying or in the hands of tradesmen.

The financial position of owners presents considerable difficulty in having structural improvements effected, and, if the standard of equipment in houses is to be raised, it would appear that the whole economic question, as it affects house property, will require serious consideration.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) SCOTLAND ACT, 1926.

Although at the end of September of last year the Local Authority discontinued their scheme of assistance there were still numerous applications which had been made previous to that date and on which works of improvements had still to be carried out. During the year Certificate A was issued only in two instances, covering 15 houses. These two instances were applications which had previously been made but had to be held over owing to amendments being necessary. Certificate B was issued in 57 instances covering 202 houses. In respect of the houses completed, 55 had additional bedroom accommodation provided. This was accomplished either by building on an additional room, reconditioning attics, or converting two houses into one. In 197 instances sculleries were provided, 186 larders and 162 coal places. In 114 instances light and ventilation were improved. Other fittings provided were :—tubs, 194 ; sinks, 202 ; wash boilers, 202 ; baths, 12, and water closets, 191.

In every instance water was laid on inside the houses and a complete new system of drainage provided. In 11 instances it was not practicable to provide water closet accommodation, owing to the inadequacy of the existing water supply, and chemical or other closets of an approved pattern were substituted. In 17 instances the existing water supplies were found to be inadequate to meet the increasing demands of sanitary appliances. Consequently new sources of supply had to be provided. In 10 cases it was practicable to augment the existing gravitation supply, but in the remaining seven wells were sunk and pumping appliances installed.

The work in connection with the inspection of the dwellings both before and after the repairs were effected was considerable, but there is always the satisfaction of knowing that in carrying this out something is really being done to improve both the health and housing of the people, at the same time preserving the amenities and character of the rural dwelling. There are, however, several farms upon which works of improvements are still to be carried out, but these will no doubt be completed before the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year a special survey of farm cottages was made in conjunction with officials from the Department of Health.

HOUSING, ETC., ACT, 1923-30.

Under the Housing, Etc., Act, 1923, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, ten houses were built during the year and Certificate B issued in each case. One was erected at Coldingham, two at Earlston, two at Slegden Farm, Greenlaw, one at Blakerston Farm, Grantshouse, two at Linhead Farm, Cockburnspath, one at Greenlaw, and one at Pittlesheugh Farm, Greenlaw. Certificate A was issued in four instances, these covering seven houses each of three apartments.

The total number of houses to date for which Certificate A has been issued under the above Acts is 75. Of that number 69 have been completed, leaving a total of six still under construction.

HOUSES BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BUT WITHOUT STATE ASSISTANCE.

The number of houses built throughout the County by private enterprise but for which State Assistance was not asked is as follows :—

Earlston—three houses each of two apartments.

Cockburnspath—One house of three apartments.

Coldingham—Two houses each of four apartments.

Grantshouse—Three houses each of three apartments.

Coldstream—One house of five apartments.

Total number of houses built—10.

The Local Authority during the year commenced a further programme of 48 houses to be built throughout the County, viz. :—

			<i>Number of Houses.</i>	<i>Accommodation. proposed.</i>	<i>Rents</i>
Greenlaw	....	....	4	3 apts.	£14
Oxton	....	....	4	3 „	£13
Earlston	....	....	4	3 „	£13
Gordon	....	....	4	3 „	£13
Cockburnspath	....	....	8	3 „	£12
Grantshouse	....	....	6	3 „	£12
Reston	....	....	8	3 „	£13
Coldingham	....	....	8	3 „	£13
St. Abbs	....	....	2	3 „	£14
Total			48		

PARTICULARS OF COUNCIL OWNED HOUSES.

Built under the 1924 Act (not subject to special conditions).

<i>Situation.</i>		<i>Occupier.</i>	<i>No. of Occupants.</i>		<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Rent.</i>
1.	Near Clockmill	John McTaggart ...	4	4		£15
2.	" "	Robert Pringle ...	6	4		£15
3.	Chirnside ...	James Paterson ...	4	4		£15
4.	Lauder ...	James Redpath ...	3	4		£14
5.	" ...	John Fairbairn ...	4	4		£14

Built under the 1924 Act (subject to special conditions).

1.	Ayton ...	James Martin ...	4	4		£16 10s.
2.	" ...	Peter Craig ...	3	4		£16 10s.
3.	Burnmouth ...	George Scott ...	2	4		£16 10s.
4.	" ...	Adam Martin ...	5	4		£16 10s.
5.	St. Abbs ...	Peter Wilson ...	8	4		£16 10s.
6.	" ...	Peter Hood ...	5	4		£16 10s.
7.	" ...	David Dougal ...	2	3		£13
8.	" ...	Mrs. Georgina Wilson	1	3		£13
9.	" ...	Hugh Wilson ...	2	3		£13
10.	" ...	Jacob Nisbet ...	3	3		£13
11.	Chirnside ...	George Anderson ...	5	4		£16 10s.
12.	" ...	Robert Robson ...	6	4		£16 10s.
13.	" ...	Alex. Dickson ...	6	3		£13
14.	" ...	Alex. Robertson ...	4	3		£13
15.	" ...	Peter Miller ...	5	3		£13
16.	" ...	Duncan Dewar ...	5	3		£13
17.	" ...	William Gray ...	6	3		£13
18.	" ...	David Hogg ...	2	3		£13
19.	" ...	Mrs. Davidson ...	3	3		£13
20.	" ...	Andrew Aitkenhead ...	4	3		£13
21.	" ...	George Gibb ...	4	3		£13
22.	" ...	James Johnston ...	2	3		£13
23.	" ...	Alex. Johnston ...	2	3		£13
24.	" ...	Mrs. Agnes Spence ...	5	3		£13
25.	" ...	Robert Duff ...	5	3		£13
26.	" ...	Robert Darrio ...	8	3		£13
27.	" ...	Matthew Simpson ...	5	3		£13
28.	" ...	John K. Fyffe ...	4	3		£13
29.	" ...	Duncan Murchie ...	3	3		£13
30.	" ...	Mrs. Helen Brown ...	4	3		£13
31.	" ...	James G. Wilcox ...	2	3		£13
32.	" ...	Archibald Robertson	9	3		£13
33.	Greenlaw ...	William Corcoran ...	5	3		£14
34.	" ...	James McLean ...	5	3		£14
35.	" ...	Ralph C. Renton ...	4	3		£14
36.	" ...	Laureno Renton ...	3	3		£14
37.	Cockburnspath	Thomas Paterson ...	2	3		£12
38.	"	James Fairley ...	5	3		£12
39.	"	Miss Alice Aitchison	4	3		£12
40.	"	Horbert Laing ...	3	3		£12

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

Housing surveys were made throughout the County, not only on farm servants' cottages, but also on houses in different villages.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 349, viz. :—

West District—Number of houses inspected	....	69
Middle District	” ” ”	103
East District	” ” ”	177
		<hr/>
Total	....	349

Of that number 21 were considered to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation and were represented to the Local Authority. Of the remaining 328 houses, action has been taken in respect of 271. No action was considered necessary meantime in respect of 57 houses.

Inspections have now been completed in the Parishes of Channelkirk, Lauder, Mertoun, Gordon, Ayton, Cockburnspath, Coldstream, and Whitsome.

The accommodation found in those houses usually consists of two apartments, together with scullery and pantry on ground floor, and two attic rooms, one of which is used as a sleeping apartment. While this is more or less general throughout, there are others which can only be termed two apartment houses with an apartment off the kitchen which is used as scullery, pantry and food store, and probably an open attic, lighted and ventilated by roof light, which, if necessary, is in several instances utilised for sleeping purposes.

In many instances dampness was evident. Other defects found were inadequate lighting, want of repairs to floors, walls and internal woodwork, roofs, rhones and rain water conductors, abutting soil considerably above floor levels. There was also a lack of laid on water supply and water closet accommodation. Amenities at several farm cottages left much to be desired. No regard seems to have been given as to how and where pig-styes and privy middens should be built. Invariably they are situated too near the dwelling. Such conditions would no doubt be tolerable to a certain degree, but in numerous instances it was found that the pig-styes had deficient drainage, with the result that sewage simply soaked into the sub soil, water logging the surrounding ground.

A survey was made of housing conditions at the village of Longformacus, where there are approximately 22 houses. Of that number only five have sink accommodation with laid-on water. The remainder have to draw water from a well. Conditions internally in several of the houses indicate that the only course open would be closure. Dampness is evident in most of the houses, lighting is inadequate and walls, floors and internal woodwork are in disrepair. There is a general absence of sanitary conveniences and drainage.

A further survey was also made of housing conditions at Coldingham. Although in this village there is a Special Water and Drainage District there are still houses which have no sanitary conveniences. Dampness and a general state of disrepair exist and while it might be practicable to re-condition several of those houses, there are others which must be represented for closure.

In my report for last year a detailed statement was given in respect of housing conditions at Burnmouth. A re-survey was made of all the houses in this area when it was found that, with few exceptions, the houses should be closed and demolished. In view of this fact the Local Authority have meantime the re-housing of this district under consideration.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered lodging houses in the County.

UNCLAIMED BODIES.

In two instances unclaimed bodies were buried at the expense of the Local Authority.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are two public slaughterhouses, viz., one in Coldstream Burgh and one in Duns Burgh.

Private slaughterhouses are licensed at Ayton, Eyecliffe, Eyemouth (2), Greenlaw, Chirnside (2), Cockburnspath, Swinton (2), Lauder (2), Gordon and Earlston.

There is now one licensed slaughterhouse less on the register. Premises at Coldingham were disused throughout the year, owing to the owner retiring from business. A further application was made to have the licence renewed, but as the premises are much too near dwellings and of poor construction it was impossible to agree to the request.

Periodical inspections were made as time permitted and in no instance was it necessary to draw attention to contravention of the regulations.

There are in all 18 slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS.

During routine inspections of slaughterhouses regard is also given to inspection of carcases and their organs, and any unsoundness is reported to the Veterinary Inspector of the district. During the year no unsound carcases or organs were detained.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Workshops and Factories on the Register is 166, classified as follows :—

Tailors	21	Foundry	1
Blacksmiths	38	Woollen Mills	2
Bakers	22	Paper Mills	2
Shoemakers	8	Saddlers	4
Joiners	21	Motor Engineers	9
Painters	9	Plumbers	7
Hairdressers	4	Gas Works	3
Watchmakers	3	Mill wrights	2
Fish Curers	2	Corn Mills	5
Saw Mills	3		

These premises are generally found in a satisfactory condition. Attention had to be directed however to the lack of sanitary conveniences at three premises. The bake-houses were all lime washed within the statutory period.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

There was only one farm during the year employing seasonal workers, and the number employed was approximately 10. The workers were housed in a vacant farm cottage which had previously been made fit to conform with the regulations. Frequent visits were made but at no time had attention to be directed to any irregularities.

SCHOOLS.

Considerable time was expended during the year reviewing sanitary conditions at schools. There are still numerous schools without proper sanitary accommodation or even an adequate water supply, but this number is gradually being reduced.

Works of improvements were effected at Preston, Fogo and Edrom Schools. Other schools which are at present under consideration for improvements are Pyatshaw and

Cleekhimin. The difficulty at both places is the lack of an adequate water supply. At present water is drawn from pump wells. At Cleekhimin School the existing well is liable to pollution and steps are being taken to find an alternative supply.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

No insanitary condition came under our notice.

Consideration has been given to the extension of burial grounds at Abbey St. Bathans, Channelkirk, Swinton and Nenthorn. Plans were prepared for enclosing walls and general layout.

DAIRIES.

The registered dairies in the County number 130. Of these, one is in Eyemouth Burgh, two in Coldstream Burgh, one in Duns Burgh, and five in Lauder Burgh. The number of cows at last inspection was 835.

Routine inspection was carried out during the year in order to ascertain if the Bye-laws were being adhered to, and also if hygienic principles were being observed in production and distribution. In 10 instances attention had to be directed to grooming; in 18 instances lime washing had not been carried out within the statutory periods, and in four instances structural defects. In several byres, more especially at small holdings, a portion of the byre is set aside for the storage of feeding stuffs, and fodder, etc., a practice which is not very conducive to clean milk production.

During the year two new dairy farms were registered, one of which is producing Graded Milk.

A new byre to take the place of one which was very much below the standard is in course of erection. At these premises conditions were such that it was impossible to produce a clean milk. The byre was situated adjoint to a barn which was not effectively partitioned off. Trevisses of wood were decayed and saturated, floors worn and uneven, stalls, grips and passages too narrow, and lighting, ventilation and drainage defective.

Other points observed during inspection and which do not tend to the production of clean milk were :—

- (1) Cleansing operations being carried on in a byre immediately before and some times during the process of milking ;
- (2) Cows not sufficiently groomed more especially udders ;

- (3) Udders and teats not cleansed preparatory to milking ;
- (4) Dairy employces failing to keep their persons and clothing clean and washing hands and forearms before commencing milking ; and
- (5) Milk not removed from the byre immediately each cow is milked.

Several unregistered dairies were also visited, and it was found that although the quality of the cows appeared fairly good, the condition of the buildings in which they were housed was not at all satisfactory. Grooming of the cows in some places was non-existent. Frequent visits of inspection would be the only method to improve conditions.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

During the year the number of samples procured for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act was 35. These consisted of 26 Statutory and 9 informal samples, the former comprising four articles of food. As regards the statutory samples, Dr. A. Scott Dodd, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., the County Analyst, reported that all were in conformity with the legal requirements.

MILK.

The number of milk samples procured was 15, four of which were informal samples. The average amount of milk fat in all the statutory samples was 4.4 per cent., which is considerably higher than the presumptive standard in the Sale of Milk Regulations, viz., 3 per cent. In several instances milk fat was as high as 4.98, 4.87 and 4.83 per cent. In no instance did the percentage of milk fat in any of the samples fall below 3.48 per cent. Although at several dairy farms the housing of the animals and methods of production are not strictly up to present day requirements, yet it is obvious that an endeavour is made to produce a genuine article.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER SCOTLAND, 1930.

Two samples were procured for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination. The results of both were in accordance with the standards laid down in the above Order.

OTHER FOODS.

Other articles of food taken for analysis were as follows :—Mince, five ; sausage, six ; Whisky, one ; Plums, one. All were returned as genuine.

SPECIAL NOTES.

Cockburnspath.—A general desire is expressed for the formation of Special Cleansing, Water and Drainage Districts. At present there is no proper system of drainage and several properties discharge direct into a burn. No proper system of refuse disposal is in force.

Reston.—Additional springs were taken in, resulting in the water supply to Reston Village being considerably augmented. The advisability of forming a Special Drainage and Cleansing District should now be considered.

Swinton.—A Cleansing and Drainage District should be formed for Swinton Village. A requisition by a District Council or by ten electors would be required in respect of a cleansing area. In respect of drainage a requisition is not likely to be forthcoming and the Local Authority might therefore take direct action by resolution. A water supply can be obtained from Swinton Quarry. The cost would certainly be considerable, but meantime drainage could be provided and if the rate payers subsequently desired a water scheme, no doubt the Local Authority would grant their request.

Longformacus.—A Special Water District should likewise be formed at Longformacus Village. The springs which already supply the Manse, School, etc., seem ample for a full supply to all the village houses.

Gordon.—Gordon is now the only village of importance in the west district without a Special Cleansing system. Each householder meantime makes his own arrangements for the disposal of household refuse ; the common tip being a piece of bog land situated west of the village. With no proper supervision in force this dump is becoming very unsightly, consequently it would be necessary to consider the formation of a Special District.

Lennel Newtown.—There is a desire for a water supply being installed into the village. The cost of a supply from the Rumbling Well would be £500 and the value of a possible water area £222 10s. 0d. This would therefore necessitate a water rate of 3s. 2d. per £.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR
for 1932 under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland)
Act, 1914, for the EAST DISTRICT OF BERWICK-
SHIRE—exclusive of the Parishes of Abbey St.
Bathans, Bunkle, Chirnside, and Hutton.

AYTON,

Berwickshire,

February, 1933.

To the County Council Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1932 on the veterinary inspection of cattle in registered dairies and in exempted premises in the above area.

At least three inspections of the former (registered) and two of the latter (non-registered) were made during the year, additional visits being made to animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis or other diseases which would injuriously affect the milk.

There were 68 registered dairies containing 346 cows, of which 284 were in milk. Other cattle on these premises numbered 504, all of which were examined.

The exempted premises comprised every farm and holding in which there were one or more cows or other bovine animal. There were 127 such premises containing 277 cows and 3,251 other cattle ; and 203 of the cows were in milk. The figures under both categories are shown below in tabular form.

	<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Cows in milk.</i>	<i>Other Cattle.</i>
Registered	68	346	284	504
Non-registered	127	277	203	3,251

Conditions in both categories were quite satisfactory, the chief fault, more especially on unregistered farms, being the over-feeding of cows, without regard to the milk yield.

Cleanliness has been good on the whole, and a fair standard has been maintained throughout the area, the cows and byres being reasonably clean and the milking and handling of the milk leaving little room for criticism.

At the same time more effort might be made by the average dairyman to advance towards the standard of cleanliness required for the production of graded milk, due allowance being made for his lack of special equipment.

Fodder consisted of hay and oat straw in winter and grass and cut green crops in summer. No pea or bean straw or silage has been used. The diet of cows varies greatly, as in former years, according to the prices of food stuffs, the season, stage of lactation, nature of the farm, and views of the owners or persons in charge. Bruised oats retain first place for milk production, supplemented by various cakes and meals, cooked maize and bran. Considerably more bran (but less bean and molassine meals), dried sugar beet pulp, and dried grains appear to have been used. Turnips are in general but not universal use. Far too little attention is still paid to the value of a good mixed diet, containing various concentrates in proportion to the milk yield.

The following diseases, other than tuberculosis, which are liable to infect the milk have been noted :—

			<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Non-Registered.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Indurated udder	....	....	3	2	5
Mastitis	....	....	5	2	7
Retained placenta	....	....	6	4	10
Sore and bruised teats	....	....	3	2	5
Milk fever and its sequelæ	....	....	8	4	12
Septic metritis	....	....	1	1	2
Febrile conditions	....	....	2	1	3
Acidnomyeosis	....	....	—	1	1

While milk from diseased cows has not been sold for human consumption, little progress has been made in notifying udder and other diseases under Section 14 of the Act.

According to the nature and severity of the diseases, the milk from diseased and suspected cows has either been mixed with disinfectant and discarded or it has been boiled and given to calves, pigs, or poultry.

Cattle which were found to be tuberculous on clinical examination were forthwith destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Three cows which were slaughtered under the Order showed the disease in a more or less advanced stage, the diagnosis being confirmed on *post mortem*. Two of the cows were in exempted premises, the third in a registered dairy.

The tuberculin test has not been employed as a diagnostic agent under the Order. Unofficially, however, it has been applied to several herds with a view to making them ultimately tubercle free. Only one dairy in the area is licensed for the sale of graded milk. This is a certified herd at Renton Home

Farm Dairy, Grantshouse, the property of Harold Cookson, of Renton. There have been no reactions to the prescribed tests and three statutory clinical examinations have been carried out. The herd was established in May, 1932, and the following figures refer to a six months' period commencing 1st July. Average number of herd—20 cows or heifers in milk; estimated number of gallons sold—14,400.

As a matter of outstanding general interest, I have to report a case of undulant fever in a woman milker on a registered dairy farm containing six cows. I visited the farm with the County Medical Officer of Health, made a clinical examination of the cows and took blood samples from each cow for subjection to the agglutination test at the Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory, Edinburgh. Result:—3 reactions, 1 doubtful, 2 negative. Later, milk samples were tested, all of which proved negative. No case of abortion has occurred, or has since occurred on the farm.

No samples of milk have been subjected to the biological test, but several samples have been microscopically examined.

The Detention Officer has not reported any suspected meat; hence no inspection has been made.

I have met with no administrative difficulties in the course of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) AINSWORTH WILSON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR
for 1932 under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland)
Act, 1914, for the MIDDLE DISTRICT OF BER-
WICKSHIRE, PART OF EAST DISTRICT, and
also for the BURGH OF DUNS and BURGH OF
EYEMOUTH.

20 Newtown Street,

DUNS,

March, 1933.

To the County Council Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

As Veterinary Inspector under the above Act for that part of the Middle District of Berwickshire, comprising the Parishes of Duns, Edrom, Fogo, Langton Polwarth, Greenlaw, Cranshaws, and Longformacus, and for that part of the East District of Berwickshire comprising the Parishes of Abbey St. Bathans, Bunkle, Chirnside, and Hutton, and also for the Burgh of Duns and Burgh of Eyemouth, I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1932.

1.—The general conditions and cleanliness are good. The cows in this District, almost without exception, are in excellent condition and well fed.

The food in summer, of course, is grass, sometimes supplemented with cake. In the winter, when the cows are housed, the fodder consists mostly of hay, some getting straw. The diet consists of turnips, cakes, principally cotton cake, also linseed and compound cakes, bruised oats, bran, dried grains and maize. I have all the fodder and diet of all eows on every farm and dairy noted.

2.—The cows in the registered dairies have been inspected three times; in the Burghs of Duns and Eyemouth, four times; and in the premises not registered the cows have all been examined twice.

The total number of cows in registered dairies is 265; in premises not registered, 393. All these have been inspected.

- 3.—(a) I have put down seven cows during my inspections for tuberculosis under the Tuberculosis Act.
- (b) One cow.
- (c) Two cows.
- (d) One dairy, Certified.

<i>Name and Address of Dairy.</i>	<i>Average number of herd.</i>	<i>Estimated number of gallons produced per annum.</i>
Mr. Calder, Bogend, Duns.	66 cows.	33,320 gallons.

- (e) One dairy starting to have a tubercle free herd. The cows are tested before being admitted to the herd.—Mr. Hamilton, Hardens.
- 4.—(a) None.
- (b) Three samples of milk have been sent to the Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, to be examined for tuberculosis of the udder. Two were positive.
- (e) I think Sections 13 and 14 are generally complied with.

My year's work in connection with Slaughter House is one inspection.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM LOTHIAN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR
for 1932 under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland)
Act, 1914, for the BURGH OF COLDSTREAM,
and Parishes of Swinton, Eccles, Ladykirk, and
Whitsome.

Sunnyside House,

COLDSTREAM,

5th December, 1932.

To the County Council Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Veterinary Inspector under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, in the Parishes of Coldstream, Swinton, Eccles, Ladykirk, and Whitsome, for the year 1932.

I am able to report favourably on the condition and cleanliness of the cows, and feeding on the whole is satisfactory. I have not met with a diseased animal during the year.

I have examined all the cows as follows :—

		1st <i>Visit.</i>	2nd <i>Visit.</i>	3rd <i>Visit.</i>	4th <i>Visit.</i>
Registered Dairies	....	46	46	44	—
Burgh of Coldstream	....	33	34	37	35
Unregistered Cows	....	235	244	—	—

There have been no cases of tuberculosis to report during the year, and no tuberculin test applied.

I have only two private dairies to which I apply the tuberculin test, and they do not keep milk records.

There has been no call to the town slaughterhouse during the year.

(Sgd.) G. A. M. HARLE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR
for 1932 under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland)
Act, 1914, for the WEST DISTRICT OF BERWICK-
SHIRE.

To the County Council Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that I have examined all the milch cows in my District at least twice, and many of them oftener as the opportunity arose.

1.—As a result of my inspections I have found that the general condition and cleanliness of cows in registered dairies is satisfactory, and I did not find anything wrong with them that was likely to interfere with the quality of the milk, excepting a few cows which had chronic mastitis of one or more of their quarters, which quarters, however, were not secreting milk. The food given to the cows consisted, for the most part, of hay, turnips, and concentrates such as oats, bran, cotton cake, and grass in season.

2.—Total number of cows in registered dairies—113.

Total number of cows in exempted premises—190.

3.—(a) Number of cows clinically tuberculous—1.

(b) Number of cows found tuberculous after testing
—Nil.

(d) There are no licensed herds in my District.

In the case of the cow found to be tuberculous, the animal was destroyed, but compensation was not claimed by the owner.

The difficulty of obtaining a suitable and constant market has prevented more than one dairyman from applying for a licence.

(c) Captain Balfour, Newton Don. This herd is tubercle free.

<i>No. of Cows.</i>	<i>Gallons produced per annum.</i>
25.	22,500 (approx.)

I have not encountered any difficulties in the carrying out of my duties.

MEAT INSPECTION.—SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

I have periodically visited and inspected the slaughterhouses in my District and on no occasion have I found anything to which exception might be taken.

I have frequently been requested by Sanitary Inspectors to examine carcasses and to give my opinion as to their soundness.

Lothian, West End, Gordon, has given up dairying, and name should be removed from the list.

Mr. Gilchrist, Justice Hall, Oxtou.—This name should be added to the list, as milk is supplied to the baker at Oxtou.

(Sgd.) R. H. CONNOCHIE,

Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR
for 1932 under the Milk and Dairies (Scotland)
Act, 1914, for the BURGH OF LAUDER.

GALASHIELS,

April, 1933.

To the County Council Public Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year 1932 I made periodical examinations of the cows and stirks in the Burgh of Lauder.

On each occasion I found the animals in a sound and healthy condition.

There are five dairies in the Burgh, as follows :—

	<i>Cows in Milk.</i>	<i>Cows not in Milk.</i>	<i>Stirks.</i>
1. A. Gordon Shirra Gibb, Wyndhead Farm	35	5	35
2. Robert Munro, junr., The Row	5	—	2
3. George and Miss Brown, East End	5	—	—
4. John Guthrie, Old Manse	1	1	—
5. John Bowie, Loanend	3	—	8
	49	6	45

Mr. Gibb's dairy, the largest in the area, consists of a choice lot of animals, and is very well conducted. It is an excellent byre, easily kept, and is managed by a very competent staff.

As to the rest of the dairies, the owners have nothing to do but attend to their animals, and this is done in a very systematic and regular manner.

I have not found it necessary to take any samples of milk on any of my visits, as the animals were so healthy looking and everything in a thoroughly satisfactory state.

(Sgd.) THOS. D. CONNOCHIE.